A Year's Trial of the Light Treatment for Lupus.—C. M .O'Brien (*Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, August, 1903) used the French Lorbet-Genoud lamp, usually fifteen minutes being allowed for each sitting, and the current 12 ampères, but where it was tolerated by the patient, longer sittings were made use of (twenty to sixty minutes), with from 12 to 18 ampères. The author thinks that some of the failures attributed to the French lamp compared with the results from the Danish lamp. Lengthening may be overcome by the sittings. In cases attended with ulceration, where the pressure of the Danish method could not be tolerated, the Roentgen rays were used until sufficient healing had occurred to permit of further treatment by the ultra-violet rays. The results of the author upon the whole were highly satisfactory, and he thinks, as to permanency of cure, that the Danish light cannot be excelled. In circumscribed superficial lupus the Danish (Finsen) light, properly used, takes a conspicuous position among the most notable discoveries in modern medicine.

A Case of Erythema Induratum (Bazin) Combined with Lichen Scrofulosorum.—Julius Sollner (*Monatshefte für prakt. Derm.*, December 15, 1903) gives full notes of the case, with microscopic examination of the lesions. No tubercle bacilli were found. After consideration of the various relations of the two diseases, he concludes that the manifestation of erythema induratum is either tuberculosis or is related to that disease in a manner like that of lichen scrofulosorum to tuberculosis.

Protozoa in a Case of Tropical Ulcer ("Aleppo Boil").—J. H. Wright (*Journal of Cutaneous Diseases*, January, 1904) states that this disease, which is generally believed to be of an infectious nature and capable of transmission from one individual to another by inoculation, but apparently not contagious in the usual meaning of that term, has considerable resemblance to tuberculosis and syphilis of the skin. A case was observed in Boston in the person of an Armenian child, aged nine years. In thin stained smears peculiar bodies having the following characters were discovered. They were round, sharply defined, and 2 to 4 micromillimetres in diameter. In each of the bodies there was a larger and a smaller lilac-colored mass. These bodies were present in very large numbers in the smears, and there is good reason for believing them to be micro-organisms and the infectious cause of the disease, and further that they are protozoa. Reference is made to the studies of other observers in the same disease. Photographs accompany the article.

Pyæmic Dermatitis.—Lebet (*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*, No. 12, 1903), after a brief résumé of the literature concerning some of the dermatoses which occur as a complication of or, in some instances, as the chief symptom in general infectious diseases, reports a case of eruption consisting of pustules, macules, deep-seated nodules, and abscesses in a boy, aged seven years, as a sequel of an infected wound of the heel. The author's conclusions concerning pyæmic inflammations of the skin are as follows: In pyosepticæmic infections there are dermatoses produced by microbes (staphylococci and streptococci) brought to the skin through the bloodvessels—metastatic pyæmic dermatoses. These dermatoses may be multiform (purpuric, pustular, varioliform, and nodose). There is no reason for placing these affections in the group of angioneuroses; they are not erythemata, but inflammations. Bacteria may form superficial metastases in the capillaries of the papillæ, in the derma, or in the subcutaneous connective tissue, in the last case affecting the veins by preference. The virulence of the microbes brought to the skin by the blood seems to be at times attenuated by this transportation, as suppuration may be absent even in the presence of pyogenic micro-organisms.

A Rare Form of Xanthoma.—W. MOSER (*New York Medical Journal*, October 10, 1903) records the case of an Italian boy with multiple, mushroom-like growths, varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg, of a bright yellow or yellowish-pink color, neither sensitive to pressure nor painful, smooth and not nodulated, tuberculated, nor fissured. They had existed for a long period and gave rise to no symptoms beyond the discomfort of their presence. The microscope showed them to be made up of a yellow fibrous tissue, the cellular elements being scanty, polymorphic, and pigmented.

HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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Malaria in Places Usually Free from Anopheles.—Several cases are communicated by DR. JOHN CROPPER (*Journal of Hygiene*, October, 1903, p. 515) illustrative of a difficulty which often occurs to those who study the agency of anopheles in the causation of malaria and which has led sometimes to disbelief in such agency. In a former paper on the "Geographical Distribution of Malaria in Upper Palestine" (*Ibid.*, 1902, p. 47) he had said that, although resident for some years in the town of Acre, he had never been able to find a single specimen of anopheles. This year his successor had two patients ill with malaria, and in their room the anopheles were found. The disease is rare in Acre, but common enough a mile away. The preceding winter was exceptionally wet, and the water covered the plain to within less than a half-mile from the town, near the wall of which the house of the patients was situate. At Shefa Amr, three hours from Acre, within reach of no running water except after heavy rains, two English ladies had malaria. Imagines of anopheles were not found, but the water of an open cistern contained the larvæ. At Nablous, where, in 1901, anopheles larvæ were found in a shallow cistern, an examination of several open cisterns in houses where the disease occurred gave negative results. Visitors come often from notoriously malarial districts within easy reach and introduce the parasite. "So it is, probably, with many if not all places in the Tropics not essentially malarious—*i. e.*, not furnished with an abundant supply of anopheles."